

estimated at \$241, in its native state. This mine, it will be recollected, sold in 1832 for \$30,000. But so rapidly has been the decline of property of this kind that, at an administrator's sale in May last, it only brought \$985. The mines, throughout the Gold Region of this neighborhood, we are pleased to observe, strange as it may seem, are yielding to the operators a better profit than they have for several years previously.

Indian Affairs.—We give, in preceding columns, all the important information on this subject, which has come to our possession since last week. Of course we do not vouch for the authenticity of this or any other intelligence of the same character published by us;—we know it to be interesting to our readers generally, and we therefore from week to week lay before them every thing in relation to our Indian affairs, which we ourselves think entitled to sufficient credit to claim their attention.

It will be seen that the theatre of Indian disturbances is increasing in extent. With regard to the probable difficulties with the Cherokees in this State, we confess ourselves rather disposed to believe, with the writer of the letter quoted in the article from the "Rutherfordton Gazette," that there is no danger—that the starving aborigines are only intent upon hunting for food; but the Editor of the Gazette, who received later information, seems to be of the opinion that there is danger; and of course we are not disposed to lull people into a disregard of it. At any rate, it will be well to provide for the worst.

The following article on this subject of the feared hostilities of the Cherokees, we find in the last *Baltimore* (Georgia) *Miner's Recorder*. It desires to speak confidently of the peaceable disposition of these Indians towards the whites; but still we think we detect in the paragraph a slight air of doubt on the subject. We give it, therefore, only for what it is worth, which each reader must determine for himself. We trust that no reported hostility on the part of the Indians, will induce the whites to engage in actual depredations against them.

"It is true, the Cherokees are in a restless condition, but not more so than they have been since Georgia first extended her laws over them. And it is also true that very many of them are bitterly opposed to the Treaty. Yet the idea that there will be extensive hostilities committed by these people upon our citizens, we consider wholly groundless and without reason. If any mischief is committed by them, it is our full conviction it will be raising themselves alone. The provisions of the late Treaty are so very liberal, that we cannot reasonably anticipate any more hostility from them for the next two years, than we have seen since our citizens first settled among them. When the time arrives for their removal, the Government may then have a difficulty of some kind or other with them. They have long since, even the most civilized among them, abandoned every thought of a war with the Government; and are now in a state of desperate alarm, and say the white people have become hostile towards them, and that they fear an exterminating war has been declared against them by the whites. And besides, they are as sensible of their weakness and entire destruction of every means necessary for carrying on a war with the General Government, as the most intelligent white man in the country, and are as anxious that a step of the kind would lead to their entire destruction. Still we consider it prudent for every County in the Cherokee country to prepare itself for any and every emergency that might occur."

The Hon. John Giles.—We have transferred to our columns, from the last Raleigh *Standard*, a letter from this gentleman, addressed to the Editor of that paper, in reply to a writer from this town, who lately pretended to give Col. White a sketch of the speech delivered here by Mr. Giles on the 27th of April. Every one here, who saw the article to which Mr. G. replies, will know that its author reported from hearsay—if indeed he had authority even so strong as mere hearsay, for the opinions and sentiments he put into the mouth of the speaker—but, since Mr. Giles took them the flat denial, we should think that were the writer himself would be ashamed of his effort to pervert facts, if shame be any part of his composition. We are glad Mr. Giles has challenged a discussion of the principles and motives of the two great Political Parties which divide the country at the present day. Will the Van Buren speakers on the 27th April—those gentlemen who have such a holy horror of the doctrines of "panic orators," and who claim to have all the truth and ethodoxy on their side—will they dare meet the contest? We are afraid not—notwithstanding their boasts, the very force of the maxim that "Truth is powerful and will prevail," will deter them from the proposed discussion, we fear.

The Veto.—The President has vetoed the Bill for altering the time for the beginning of each session of Congress, and fixing a time for the expiration of the first session of each Congress, commonly called the "long session." It was stated, in our last, that this Bill "had passed both Houses, and had therefore become a law."—We did not imagine that the President would refuse it his sanction; he has done so, however, and it will now not become a law, unless passed by two-thirds of each House, which we hardly expect.—We confess we liked the arrangement proposed by this Bill, and would have been glad to see it go into operation. The objection of the President was founded upon its unconstitutionality in his "understanding" of the Constitution; but we must say, in all deference, that it did not strike us in the same light. The Constitution says, substantially, that each long session of Congress shall be brought to a close by joint resolution of each Congress for itself; and the Bill under consideration provided that each future Congress might by joint resolution alter the law to suit circumstances which might arise; so that we cannot see how it clashed with the Constitution. The idea of a co-temporary of ours, that, to limit the sessions of future Congresses, is to "interfere" with the legislative rights of future "Representatives of the

People," we think of very little force;—we believe it would rather expedite than retard the public business in the National Councils, if the sessions were limited beforehand.

The Difference.—While those Southern men who go for Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, pretend that they can see, in Mr. Pinckney's recent Report on Abolition, an advocacy of the Southern doctrine of a want of power on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, men of the same party, at the North, view the arguments of that same Report in quite another light. In noticing the presentation of the Report in the House of Representatives, &c., the "Emancipator," the Abolition organ of the country, says:

"An interesting debate ensued, in the course of which it appeared that the Wise and M'Duffie party were entirely opposed to the Report. They will be satisfied with nothing short of a denial that Congress has the constitutional right to act in the case. THE REPORT ADMITS THIS RIGHT, AND PLEADS FOR NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE CASE ONLY ON THE GROUND OF EXPEDIENCY, OR WHAT IT CALLS A VIOLATION OF PUBLIC FAITH."

Let the People of the South beware of those who cry in their ears "Peace! Peace!"—while there is no peace."

Twenty-six States—Michigan and Arkansas admitted into the Union.—The National Intelligencer of the 14th instant says:

"Yesterday, the Bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of the States of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, being again the Special Order of the Day in the House of Representatives, occupied the whole day. The former of these bills was ordered to a third reading about 4 o'clock; and the latter about 7 o'clock. After which, the Bills were read a third time, and passed. Both Bills having passed without amendment, have no need of being returned to the Senate, and, being known to be acceptable to the President, they may be already considered as laws of the land."

During the late Freshet, the French Broad River rose several feet higher than it was ever before known to be. The splendid Turnpike Road on its margin, constructed at a great expense of time and money, was deeply covered by the flood in many places, and greatly injured by washings, &c. Several buildings on its banks, and some of those at the Warm Springs, are said to have been carried off. The bridge at the Springs was completely under water, and was only preserved from great exertions. At the last accounts from that section of country, a large number of hands were vigorously employed in repairing the damage done to the road, and it will no doubt in a short time be restored to its former state.

R. B. Robinson, the young man who was arrested and confined on a charge of the murder of the female Helen Jewett, in N. York, has been tried on the accusation, and acquitted. The trial lasted 5 days, and the young man maintained the most unshaken composure from the beginning of it until the Jury, after an absence of only fifteen minutes, returned with their verdict of Not Guilty, when he burst into tears. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial, though of a very strong character. Two witnesses on his behalf proved an alibi—that is, that Robinson was not at the house where the murder was committed, at the time of its perpetration. The verdict of the Jury was received by a crowd of spectators in the Court Room with cheerings; but it was apprehended that much dissatisfaction would be felt at it by those who had less opportunity of hearing the trial or knowing the facts elicited by the examination of the witnesses.

Decisive Battle in Spain.—Late accounts from Spain bring the particulars of a great battle fought on the 5th of May, at St. Sebastian, between the Carlists and the Queen's troops, consisting of a British Legion and a portion of the Spanish Regular Army. The Carlists were beaten; they lost 2000 killed, and 2000 taken prisoners; the remainder succeeded in making their retreat. St. Sebastian was of course taken. The Queen's Army lost between 600 and 1000 killed and wounded. In consequence of this victory, the civil war in Spain is now considered to be virtually at an end.

Increase of the Army.—In accordance with the Act of Congress "authorizing the President to accept the services of Volunteers," &c. a call has been made on the Governor of Tennessee, and he has promptly issued his proclamation, "soliciting his fellow-citizens to engage as speedily as possible in said service," to the number of two thousand and five hundred men, that being the quota of Tennessee. We believe the act above quoted contemplates an increase to the present standing army, of ten thousand men. In this case, North Carolina may expect soon to be called on.

The Rail Road.—Capt. Williams and Lieut. Featherstonhaugh (says the Rutherford Gazette) were in Asheville on Saturday last. They have surveyed the gaps in the Ridge as far as Lake's Gap, at the head of Broad River. We learn that Capt. Williams does not contemplate surveying any route farther north than Lake's Gap. In a few days all the necessary surveys on the Ridge will be completed, and the Engineers will commence operations on the Valley of the French Broad, and will proceed thence to the Cumberland Mountain, and ascertain the most practicable passes over it, in time to lay their labors before the Knoxville Convention, on the 4th of July next.

Large Notes.—The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has issued Notes of the denomination of \$5,000 and \$10,000. Those who have seen them represent them to be beautifully executed.

A glance at our Congressional Synopses will show that Mr. Calhoun's Bill to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications has been rejected by the Senate—Yea 19, Nays 25. The yeas and nays are given in our Synopsis from a view of which, it will be seen that the vote was neither a party nor a geographical one—some of the prominent men of both the great Northern and Southern sections of the country, and of both parties, voting for and against it. A great many looked upon it as giving too much power to Postmasters. Query—Didn't little Martin have a foreknowledge of the fate of the Bill when he so far committed himself as to vote for its being ordered to its third reading?

A letter-writer in Washington gives it, as a current rumor in certain circles there, that a proposition has been made to the Texian Commissioners, at present in that City, to supersede Gen. Houston as Commander-in-Chief of the Texian Army, by the appointment of Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina! We give currency to this report, merely for the purpose of expressing our total disbelief in its truth.

Bank Dividend.—The new Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of three and one-fourth (3 1/4) per cent. on each Share of its Capital Stock, for the last half year. This dividend will be paid to stockholders, at the Mother Bank, on the first Monday in July, and at the Branches and Agencies in fifteen days thereafter.

Witness the number of Petitions pouring into Congress against the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a Slaveholding State:—And that, too, in disregard or defiance of the compromise entered into on the Missouri Question! Fanaticism is alike regardless of natural maleficent rights, and the sanctions of written law.

Post-master at Concord.—George Klutts, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Concord, N. C., in place of Richard C. Cook, resigned. Mr. Cook was appointed to the office little more than one month ago. He is soon tired of the fatigues of public employ.

Caution.—A woman of slender form, ordinary stature, genteel figure and address, and possessing countenance, in appearance about 35 years of age, recently came to our town, and by tales of distress, and appeals to the humane, obtained a considerable contribution. Some reported inconsistencies in her accounts, led the Town Authorities to examine her; and afterwards they proceeded to investigate her case. As soon as she heard of no later ship she appeared, and cannot now be found. There is no doubt, that she is a vile impostor, and we take this opportunity to put neighboring communities and our sister towns on their guard. We hope they will be vigilant and alert.—*Wilmington Ad.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]
Mr. Editor: Can it be possible that the Citizens of Charlotte do not intend to celebrate the Fourth of July? Do they care more for a Victory in Texas, than for the day on which their own Independence was declared to the world? I hope not!—and I hope, also, therefore, that they will take the necessary steps to celebrate the approaching Birth Day of Liberty.

Yours, PATRIOTISM.

Mecklenburg County, June 3, 1836.
Mr. Holton, When you first commenced publishing a paper, it was neutral on politics; whenever I went to Charlotte I generally called at your office for my paper, and knowing that you received papers from all quarters of the Country, I frequently enquired of you for the political news of the day; and from the different conversations we had, I was led to believe that you were not a supporter of the present administration. My business recently has required me to ride a good deal through the County, and I have been much surprised to hear respectable men say, that you had sold your paper and principles to the Whig Party for a few additional subscribers and a sum of money. Now, sir, for my part, (after the conversations we have had) I do not believe there is a word of truth in their assertions, and I would enquire of you whether or not any of the Van Buren party ever made a proposition to you to purchase your paper for their use.

Yours,
The writer of the above does me no more than justice when he believes there is not a word of truth in the assertions of those who say that I have sold my paper and my principles to the Whig Party. He is perfectly correct in the opinion he has formed of my political sentiments. I have always been opposed to the present Administration; and am happy in the belief that I have always been a Republican, or Whig, as the Republicans are appropriately called at this day. There was no need, therefore, that the Whig Party should buy my "paper" or my "principles," as I was always desirous to devote both to the support and advancement of the doctrines of that Party, from a pure love for those doctrines, and an ardent belief in their orthodoxy. In answer to his last question, I reply, that I did sometime ago receive, in writing, a proposition for the purchase of my paper, and the engagement of my personal services, (tantamount to a purchase of my principles,) but that I declined the proposition—which fact, in addition to what I have said above, I think, ought to satisfy every candid mind that I not only have not bartered my principles and my property to be used for mere party purposes, but that I cannot be induced to do so.

T. J. HOLTON.

Strayed
FROM the subscriber, living in Lancaster District, S. C., on Saturday last, a Gray Horse, heavy made, about 15 hands high, eight years old this spring, and crest fallen—fore and hind legs are a little dappled. A reward of five dollars will be given to any one for taking up said horse. Any information concerning said horse may be directed to Lancasterville, S. C. to the subscriber.

JOSIAH THOMPSON.
June 23, 1836. 2w

To the Editor of the Standard:

COL. WHITE.—The last Standard contains a letter from one of your Charlotte correspondents, over the signature of Z.; he professes to report in part a speech that was delivered by me, before the freemen of Mecklenburg, at their last County Court. If it is matter of sufficient public interest, that my speech should be reported for the Standard, I am desirous that the report be correct. Your correspondent did not, certainly, report from his own notes; he could not have favored me with his presence.—Your correspondent reports, "there were two charges made by Mr. Giles which merit a special notice." "He (meaning me) says that the Van Buren party is made up of all the old Federalists, and that that party were always considered Tories." This charge, which in the opinion of Z. requires a special notice, may be divided—First, that I stated of what the Van Buren party was composed—Secondly, that the individuals of the party were Tories. Now, neither position is true—I made no statement as to the elements of the Van Buren party. The word Tory was not used by me, either directly or indirectly. Your correspondent remarks "that I must have forgotten the chivalry of Mecklenburg, when I was denouncing the Federalists." I would remark that the freshness of my recollection of the proud and gallant spirit of Mecklenburg, induced me to address her intelligent sons. If, by the Federal party your correspondent means, the old, intelligent, and highly respectable party, which (before man worship became the order of the day) formed one of the grand divisions of our country, then that party was not denounced—nor did I mention the Federal party—the intelligence and large amount of patriotism which that party brought into the active service of our common country, must and will be properly valued and esteemed, as long as our free institutions exist. The small part which I have taken in political matters, never called for denunciation—I have combated what were considered errors of opinion in the Federal school. By the by, Col., in your list of our rank and file, are not the Federalists set down as part of our effective force? I think you have called us a pie-bald party, Bank Whigs, Federal Whigs, and all sorts of a party, except an honest party. Your correspondent has not stated the other charge which in his opinion "merits a special notice." His letter contains this expression—"with what modesty does Mr. Giles now charge Gen. Jackson for his removals from office?" This sentence contains another inaccuracy—the subject of removal from office was not mentioned in my speech. Z. observes "some of us view it as a great indignity for panic whig orators, not of this District, to be strolling about our country, delivering political lectures, attempting to dictate to us." From the noble and triumphant lead which the freemen of Mecklenburg made on the 20th May 1775, I could not believe that her sons of 1836 would follow—that they would say, we will walk in the footsteps of any individual—it is sufficient glory for us to serve under any chief.—Therefore my speech was not made in the spirit of dictation. In passing, I would just say, we are all imitative beings—when those we admire and respect furnish examples, we are most likely to follow them.—Col., what would your correspondent say, to the Tennessee and Alabama franks? What to the general letter to the Parson on the subject of the Baltimore meeting? What to the Wolf-tonst pending the gubernatorial contest in Pennsylvania? But, on the point of indignity. Has your correspondent looked at this part of my fancied offence, in sober seriousness? I should be mortified at offering an indignity to the most degraded member of society; my nature and education would forbid a voluntary indignity to a free people. But what were the circumstances attending my speech?—the kindness of my friends placed me on the White Electoral Ticket for the Fourth Electoral District. North Carolina votes by General Ticket—I am a candidate then for the suffrages of the qualified voters of Mecklenburg, as well as of my own District—if they require an expression of my opinions, duty requires me to make them known. Your correspondent continues his report, by saying, "his (my) ranting and raving and misrepresentations were not surpassed even by the panic orator on the 20th of May last." As to the ranting and raving, let that pass. But I am misrepresented—my speech was a matter-of-fact concern. I am ambitious to stand well before the public, and in an especial manner before the honest and intelligent citizens of Mecklenburg, in regard to the facts of the subject of my speech. As professional duty will cause me to "stroll" to Charlotte in July, if my health will permit, I have a proposition to submit to Z. and if he accedes to it, my facts can be tested—if Z. partakes of the chivalry of the 20th May 1775, if he is a generous and magnanimous reporter, he will most assuredly meet my proposition. It is simply this—I propose that on Tuesday of July Court, the claims of Judge White and Mr. Van Buren for the support of the South shall be discussed—not in a Van Buren meeting, nor in a White one—but before the great body of the county. I further propose, that the discussion on the part of Mr. Van Buren be conducted by the two gentlemen who addressed the Van Buren meeting at the last County Court; and on the part of Judge White, it be managed by Col. Alexander and myself; and as the Presidential Contest is one of deep and vital importance to the South, it should be

managed with good feeling, temper, and dignity. As Z. does not like "panic orators," and as I have no taste for idle, empty, and unmeaning declamation, I propose that we draw our materials for the discussion from three sources. First, the written opinions of Gen. Jackson, Judge White, and Mr. Van Buren—2nd, From their public declarations and official acts so far as they have become a part of the history of our country—3rdly, From the public official documents of the Federal Government.—Should Z. prefer that the meeting should take place at more points than one in the county, I shall not object, provided they take place in June; business will require my attention in July. In most matters, with me, business first. There are other matters in the letter of your correspondent; on these I will turn Z. over to the reflections of his pillow. Col., I shall not trouble you again; no one knows better than yourself, I have no fancy for these things. Requesting a place in the Standard, I am, very respectfully,

JOHN GILES.

MARRIED.
In Rowan County, on Thursday the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, Mr. ALLEN ALEXANDER, of Lincolnton, to Miss ADLELAIDE, daughter of Moses Graham, Esq., of Rowan.
In Newbern, on Wednesday evening the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Meredith, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Esq., of Hillsboro, to Miss SUSAN WASHINGTON, daughter of John Washington, Esq., of Newbern.

DIED.
In Salisbury, on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., THOMAS GLAUBERST, aged about 19 months; And on Tuesday the 14th, GILBERT, aged about 5 years, both sons of Gen. Thomas G. Polk.
On Mountain Creek, in Lincoln county, a week or two since, DAVID ABERNATHY, Esq., merchant.

POSTSCRIPT.

Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 4th of July.

A Duel took place near Washington City, on the 14th inst., between the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, of this State, and the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland. It was on account of words spoken in debate in the House of Representatives. Six shots were exchanged without damage to either of the parties; when Mr. Bynum came forward and apologized, and the affair was amicably settled, without bloodshed.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th of July next.

TUITION, PER SESSION.
Languages, Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy and Chemistry, \$10 00
English Grammar and Geography, 7 50
J. A. WALLACE, Principal.
June 13, 1836.

A Miller Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a Miller; one of experience would be preferred. Apply to the Subscriber.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, June 23, 1836.

Bacon.

I HAVE still remaining on my hands, a small quantity of BACON. Those wishing to buy had better avail themselves of the present, while cheap and good.
JOHN M. MORRISON.
June 23, 1836.

P. S. Those indebted for Bacon, bought heretofore, are respectfully requested to make payment.
J. M. M.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.
JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
June 17, 1836. 971

Take Notice!

THOSE having standing accounts on my Shop Book, are requested to come forward and settle immediately, and save cost.
J. R. NEELY.
June 14, 1836. 2w

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.
Briek Row, foot Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, N. C. June 5th, 1836.

E. I. WINSLOW,
WARREN WINSLOW,
NOFT & STARR,
STARK & PEARCE,
YARBROUGH & RAY.